DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The Discipline of Gen. Early's Army.

EXCELLENT ORDERS FROM THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

The disaster (if it may be called so,) of Cedar Creek will eventually prove a blessing to the Army of the Valley. No more victories are to be thrown away by demoralized plunderers, and the organization of the army itself is to be so changed that the troops will be more compact and wieldly. Already several skeleton regiments and brigades have been consolidated, which cannot fail to prove an excellent step. The apple brandy question also receives some attention in the following orders, which are furnished us by our correspondent with Gen. Early's army:

HEADQ'RS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.

I. Officers commanding divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, will at once take steps to improve the discipline of their commands, and for this purpose the following rules will be rigidly observed:

1st. No officer or soldier will be allowed to absent himself from his camp without written permission approved by his division commander, or in the artillery by the chief of artillery; and no such permission will be granted for a greater length of time than six hours. All permission to be absent for a greater length of time must be approved at these headquarters.

2d. Patrols will be organized in each camp to arrest all stragglers; and whenever men are found absent from their camps on permits not approved as above provided, they will be arrested, the permits taken away and sent to the proper division commander, or the headquarters of the artillery, and the officers granting such permits will be arrested and tried on charges for disobedience of orders.

3d. There will be four roll calls each day in camp, to wit: At 6 A. M., Noon, 5 P. M. and 9 P. M., which roll calls must be attended by all company officers, and superintended by the commandants of regiments or a field officer from each regiment; and no company officer or soldier, absent without proper authority from either of said roll calls, will be allowed to draw rations for the next draw day, and all provision returns must be made to conform to this provision, and the absentees will be otherwise punished.

3d. On marches, the rolls of companies will be called on the formation of the command, at the close of the march, and repeatedly during the march when the column halts to rest, and the names of absentees noted, and the same rule will be observed in regard to absentees as to drawing rations and punishments.

4th. All plunder or property of any kind, gotten by officers or soldiers on the battle-field or from the enemy, will be taken from them and turned over to the quartermaster of the army.

All property of every kind captured in battle, or from the enemy, legitimately belongs to the Government. No officer or soldier has the right to appropriate to himself, or his particular command, any kind of property so captured, because he happens to find it first, and for him to do so is a great wrong to his comrades.

The man who continues to fight the enemy is the captor, and not he who stops to gather booty. In future all such appropriation is forbidden, and all persons making it will be brought to trial.

5th. The names of all officers and men who stop to plunder, or who throw away their arms or otherwise misbehave before the enemy, will be punished by publication in the papers of the State to which they belong, and they will be tried under the fifty-second article of war.

II. Division commanders will cause to be made out lists of all officers and men who stopped to plunder, threw away their arms, or otherwise misbehaved in the recent battle on Cedar creek, in order that their names may be published in the newspapers of their States; and charges will be preferred in the most flagrant cases, especially against officers guilty of such misconduct. The lost arms will be charged in every case to the men who have thrown them away.

III. All horses and mules captured, and all other property—whether sutlers' goods or public property—taken from the battle-field and not appropriated, will be turned over to the chief quartermaster and commissary of this army; and where it has been appropriated, each article will be valued under the direction of the chief quartermaster or commissary, and charged to the officers or men to whose use it has been appropriated.

This will apply to all camp and garrison equipage, wearing apparel of every description—including boots, shoes, and all other commissary and sutlers' goods of every description; but horses and mules will be taken from the persons having them in possession, whether appropriated or not.

By command of Lieutenant-General J. A. Early.

[Signed] S. J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

All spirituous liquors brought to the camp or the vicinity of this army, for the purposes of sale or barter, will be seized and turned over to the medical department without compensation to the owner; and all distilleries in the neighborhood will be closed. Division commanders will see to the execution of this order.

By command of Lieutenant-General J. A. Early.

[Signed] S. J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The body of Gen. Ramseur, killed in the late fight in the Valley, was embalmed in Winchester by permission of Gen. Sheridan, and was sent to Richmond by way of City Point.

The body reached this place by railroad on Saturday evening, and was escorted from the depot to the residence of Col. L. S. Williams by the Navy Yard Company under command of Maj Ramsay, and by a large concourse of citizens. On Sabbath morning the remains were conveyed by special train to Lincolnton for burial.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

In a speech at Augusta, Ga., on the 1st, Gen. J. S. Williams, who won the fight at Saltville, stated that he is under arrest, by order of Gen. Bragg.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 245.

Hospital Gangrene.

[Correspondence of the Mississippian.]

MARION HOSPITAL, Marion, Ala., Oct. 17.

Of all the diseases that are destructive of human life, I know of none that presents a more hideous aspect or is more intolerable to its victim than that which is known to the medical profession as Hospital Gangrene—so called from its frequent occurrence or probable origin in military hospitals. The actual destruction and eating away of flesh, muscles, sinews, veins and arteries, whose progress is visible to the eye, afford a picture of horror that is sickening and shocking even to the experienced physician. This mass of suffering and putrefaction will soon become a corpse, to be transferred from the hospital to the private soldier's lonely burial ground, unless the work of death is speedily arrested and baffled.

Fortunately for its present and future sufferers, I think, from what I have witnessed in this hospital, there is a method of treating it which will inevitably cure it, if it is commenced before any large vital artery has been destroyed. I have seen more than one case restored to life and comparative health, of whose recovery gentlemen of large professional skill and practice had entirely despaired.—I do not know who deserves the credit of originating the treatment, but the merits of its introduction into this hospital is cheerfully accorded by its medical staff to Assistant Surgeon John N. Holman, of Marion, Mississippi.

So uniformly successful has he been (not having lost one case) that, by common consent, every case of gangrene is committed to his care. I take pleasure in recording this fact, as it is equally creditable to the science and skill of an accomplished, zealous young physician, and to the candor and liberality of his professional brethren. As a lover of mankind and a friend of the soldier, I deem it my duty to give publicity to his method of managing it, to the efficacy of which every one here can testify. At the same time it is agreeable to bring before the public the name of a gentleman who could not enjoy that "thrift which follows fawning," and who only aspires to reputation and position by the faithful discharge of his duty and by an independent, honorable life. Such men are rare and should be cherished. He has had the kindness, at my solicitation, to give me the following in writing. Trusting that it may be tried in other hospitals, I have no fear in predicting the infallible curative power, if anything of mortal birth deserves that appellation:

The wound is first cleansed with warm water. Then make a solution of chloride of zinc, in the proportion of three drachms to an ounce of water, the wound is then thoroughly packed with pledgets of lint perfectly saturated with the solution. The pledgets are allowed to remain three or four hours; they are then removed and new ones applied in the same way. If this course is rigidly pursued, it is very seldom that more than one or two dressings are required. The solid stick or crystal of chloride of zinc is to be preferred, if every part of the wound could be reached by it, but owing to this uncertainty, and the difficulty of procuring it, it is always best and most certain to apply the solution. This treatment, with the occasional application of chlorinated soda, (Larrabaques's solution,) and with full diet, (whatever the patient wishes,) has arrested and will cure the very worst cases. The protracted application of the caustic, as above directed, is all important. The simple mopping of the wound will not do.

The use of turpentine, creosote and other articles of this class is useless and unreliable, because they divert the attention of the physician from more active remedies, to which he must ultimately resort. No hospital need be without this chloride of zinc. Mr. G. P. L. Reed, one of the dispensary stewards of this hospital, who is very proficient as a practical chemist and a clever gentleman, informs me that it can be made in the following manner. The formul, he tells me, can be found in every Pharmacopia. I am no chemist myself, but have no doubt of its truth and accuracy. It is so simple and so easily prepared that no hospital need be without it. Zinc, in small, clean fragments, added to muriatic acid, until effervescence ceases, will make the remedy that Dr. Holman uses.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that by publishing this communication, you and I may be humbly instrumental in doing much good.

Very truly, EX-EDITOR.

From the Winston (N. C.) Sentinel.

ANOTHER GOOD HAUL.—We learn that a batch of thirty persons—disloyalists—were forwarded to Richmond from Wytheville, and incarcerated in Castle Thunder one day last week. These persons were captured in Southwestern Virginia, while trying to make their way through our lines to the Yankees. An occurrence of this character would not ordinarily excite especial interest, but in looking over the names of the party captured, we find that they were partly from this county, as well as from some of the adjoining counties, and constituted a portion of the party that decamped from this section of the State a few weeks since, and whose leaving we briefly referred to week before last.

We give below a list of these runaways.—Those mentioned in the first pargraph are believed to be all from this (Forsyth) county; the others are supposed to be mostly from Guilford. They are now secure, not within the Yankee lines, but in Castle Thunder, where they will remain until tried by court-martial.

David Shields, J H Reid, James Browning, James Crews, W E Spaugh, A J Masten, J H Idol, John D Holder, B F Bundy, W H Campbell, Frank Mickey, L Smith, A A Stafford, J Smith, John Smith, Elwood Smith, Smith Frazer, J P Reed.

J Q A Conner, J C Armfield, W Watson, J R Stephens, J H Hussel, J Peoples, George Preddy, Wm Hyatt, T C Hyatt, J F Ledbetter, John Stafford, J Mender.

We also have obtained and give herewith a list of those captured in this county last week:

D M Brown, H H Case, Wm J Robinson, J F Harvey, Thos Wilson, J F Highfield, Thos Price, B L Lee, P V Lewis, W F Linville, H L Rayle, Franklin Rayle, H Cummings, James Myers, Jesse McMichael, John Armfield, J Lamb, David Oakley, N S Ogburn, Jesse Hyatt, Phillip Jean, R Hayworth, A Gardner.

List of Casualties,

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 6th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors of the Confederate:—Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper for information of many friends, the casualties of the 4th N. C. Cavalry on 27th and 28th of Oct. near Petersburg.

Co. A—commanded by capt L A Johnson Wounded in thigh J McClarran.

Co. B—commanded by capt Jas Mitchell. Wounded mortally T Montgomery.

Co. C—commanded by lt Wilder. Wounded C Backmer in leg.

Co. D—commanded by Lieut Lewis.—Wounded severely in back Jas Martin, Wm Hill foot.

Co. E—commanded by lieut Saunders.—Killed sergt J Vickers.

Co. F—commanded by lieut Chas B Speller. Wounded slightly in shoulder lieut C B Speller, Jno Harrell in arm, Jos Peele in the knee.

Co. G—commanded by capt Bell, none.

Co. H—commanded by capt Bunn. Killed capt J Bunn, corpl C Appewhite.

Co. I—commanded by lieut G Ward. Killed corpl Brown. Wounded lieut G W Ward slightly in thigh, sergt Powell in bowels severely.

Co. K—none.

This Regiment has been in all the fighting around this place, and we think their names ought to be remembered and handed down to posterity as being one of the most daring and heroic Regiments from the old North State. With many good wishes for your success we remain your obedient servants—members of the 4th N. C. C., Dearing's Brigade.

Blue Stone at 10 Cents.

MR. EDITOR:—Excuse the heading. I republished, two years ago, in your paper, a remedy for smut, from "Stevens' Book of the Farm." I fear it gained but little attention. Since then, (two years) I have tried it, and have been as free of smut as when I used blue stone. Here it is: Put, say a bushel of wheat, in a basket, dip this in a vessel containing a sufficient quantity of urine, and stir with a paddle five to ten minutes, until it is thoroughly wet, take it out and let it drip awhile, and then turn it out on the floor or hard ground, roll it over with a little lime or ashes until it is dry enough to sow; then sow. Stevens thinks, if it is kept in the urine too long, it would destroy the vitality of the wheat. I have heard of a few others who have made the trial, and, so far, I have heard of no failure. This will reach the most of our farmers before they are done sowing wheat, so that they will have a chance of giving it a trial. Surely the high authority of Mr. Stevens entitles it to a fair trial, and he prefers it to blue stone.

FRANKLIN.

The Two Candidates.

George Francis Train has made another great speech, in which he destroys both candidates. The following is a specimen of his style:

One is old Abe and the other is not.—[Laughter.] The people pay their money, but the politicians give them no choice.—George and Abram are very much alike, especially George. George goes in for wiping out States. So does Abram. Abram goes in for the draft. So does George. George goes in for illegal arrests. So does Abram. Abram goes in for manumitting the slaves as a military necessity. So does George. George goes in for suspension of *habeas corpus*. So does Abram. Abram goes in for military interference at the polls. So does George.—George goes in for spoils. So does Abram. Abram goes in for prosecuting the war.—George dodges the question, but would wade through a national graveyard to get to the White House. George is surrounded by corrupt politicians. So is Abram. Abram would commit all the crimes in the calendar to retain office. So would George to obtain office. [Oh!] George stands on the fence when *they tell him to*. So does Abram.—Where, then, is the difference between the two? Here it is. George is mortgaged to Rotaschild, inside and outside, right side and left side, back side and front side. The recent panic in politics has used up the margins; hence the speculation is a bad one, and the broker will be ready to sell out on Tuesday night, when the returns come in from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Abram is not sold to England. Again, Abram has his pockets full. George's are empty. This reminds me of Erastus' little story. [Laughter.] Fast conductor applies for a situation. Keep fast horse? Fast woman? Yes. All paid for? Yes. Those diamonds yours?—Yes. The business man turned to the board and said: He is our man; has all those things now; hence, won't get them out of us.—[Laughter.]

AUCTION SALES.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, Nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 Likely Young Negro Men,
1 " " " Girl,
1 " Negro woman and child. The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct & Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1864—eod4t
City Dailies copy eod4t

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, in the town of Warrenton, on Saturday, 3d day of December next.

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.

The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for next year.

JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian
for John H. Hawkins.

nov 9, 1864—dtdec3

FOR SALE—A large, comfortable, second-hand CARRIAGE, latest style. Apply to MRS. JANE B. MILLER,
nov 5-d3t Macon Depot, Warren Co., N. C.

OFFICIAL.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
POST QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE attention of Officers of this Post, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st October, 1864, from Q. M. General's Office.

* * * * * *

XI. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents: which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders, their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers re-endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property. If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders, or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing, by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers, in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

* * * * * *

XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branches of the government on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 71.

* * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order of Capt. W. E. PEIRCE, A. Q. M.
DOUGLAS BELL,
nov 3-d6t Transportation Agent.

WANTED,

A situation as OVERSEER, or CROPPER with some person who needs the services of such help. I have had two years' experience as overseer, but have been a farmer all my life. I am above the conscript age and not liable to military duty. I can produce the best of recommendations. Address me at Raleigh, N. C.
nov 9-d3t SHERWOOD WHITE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c.:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all
MUSIC,
published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS FINE ENGLISH BLEACHED SHIRTING,

by the piece.
nov 7-3t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

the following articles on consignment:
SPICE, SODA,
PEPPER,
SALTS,
CASTOR OIL, &C.
nov 7-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

FOUND.

Near Morrisville, where the collision on the N. C. Railroad occurred some time since, a PHYSICIAN'S POCKET CASE, which the owner can have by identifying contents and paying for this advertisement. d3t

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose."

Address
WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.

d2t-tw2t* CHAS. MANLY.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d8t T. F. SCOTT.

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

consisting of
PARLOR FURNITURE, 40 BEDS,
a lot of BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES,
BED CLOTHING, TABLES, TABLE LINEN, WASH BOWLS, PITCHERS, about 6 doz. CHAIRS, several sets of PLATES, and a small lot of GAS PIPES and Fixtures.

—ALSO—

SIX PIANOS, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 GUITARS.

Also, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. D. WILSON,
nov 7-5tood Sec'y Board of Trustees.

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.

Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—dlm

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

FOR
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, just received. So long and so favorably known. Apply soon.

PRICE PER HUNDRED.....$60.00
" " DOZEN..... 9,00
" " SINGLE COPIES..... 1,00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
nov 4-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience, in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,

TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864 dtml.

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district	on Monday	14, Nov.	1864.
Panther Branch	" " Tuesday	15 "	"
Barney Jones	" " Wednes'y	16 "	"
Buckhorn & Newhill	" Thursday	17 "	"
White Oak & Beaver Creek	" Friday	18 "	"
Crabtree & Cary	" " Saturday	19 "	"
Houses Creek	" " Monday	21 "	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek	" Tuesday	22 "	"
Fish Dam	" " Wednes'y	23 "	"
New Light	" " Thursday	24 "	"
Barton's Creek	" " Friday	25 "	"
St. Matthews & St. Marks	" " Saturday	26 "	"
Wake Forest	" " Monday	28 "	"
Cross Roads	" " Tuesday	29 "	"
Little River & Buffaloe	" " Wednes'y	30 "	"
Marks Creek	" " Thursday	31 "	"
St. Mary's	" " Friday	1 Dec.	"
Raleigh	" from Monday 4 to Wednesday	13 "	"

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Oct. 26-d2w.

Standard, Progress and Conservative copy two times weekly.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY next, NOVEMBER 10TH, in front of our Sales Room, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell:

6 Cane bottom Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair,
1 Sofa, 1 Marble Slab Wash Stand,
1 Walnut Bureau with glass,
1 Folding Dining Table,
1 Brussels Carpet,
1 Wool do.,
Hair,
Cotton and Shuck
Mattrasses, 1 Feather Bed
and bedding, 2 Cottage bedsteads.
1 pr Heavy bed blankets, 1 Cooking Stove, complete, 2 Safes in good order, 1 Wash bowl and Pitcher, Crockery Ware, Tin Ware, &c.; 1 set Silver plated Castors, Lot of Wooden Ware, Tubs, Pails, &c., together with many other articles too numerous to mention. Also, will be added to the sale 10 or 15 Sacks Dry Virginia Salt,

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
nov 8-d3t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore adver ised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday, Dec. 18, '64.	
Panther Branch do	Tuesday, " 19, "	
Barney Jones' do	Wednesday, 20, "	
Buckhorn & New Hill do	Thursday, 21, "	
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k,	Friday, 22, "	
Crabtree & Cary do	Saturday, 23, "	

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

156 LBS. BLACK AND WHITE FLAX THREAD, on consignment.

nov 7-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for CASH, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend.

J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.
Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtnov15.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf Falkland, N. C.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2. Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

EXCHANGE WANTED.

Wanted to exchange for the coming year, an excellent HOUSE AND LOT in Warrenton, N. C. for one in Raleigh. Apply to

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
November 1st. 18 4.—d6t*

$40,000 IN COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th November, (being Court day,) I will sell to the highest bidder FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PERSON COUNTY BONDS, at the Court-House in the town of Roxboro'. Said Bonds will run from two to five years.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ALEX. WALKER,
nov 1-d7t* County Commissioner.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty. W. J. SAUNDERS.
October 26, 1864.—dtd

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

FOR RENT,

A LARGE PLANTATION IN ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

I will rent upon liberal terms my PLANTATION, lying ten miles west of Salisbury, known as the DR. JOHN FOARD PLACE.

There is on the place a convenient and comfortable Dwelling, nine Negro Houses, a spacious Barn, four Tobacco Barns, and all other necessary out buildings; and the Plantation is one of the best improved farms in the Western part of the State.

Immediate possession of all the lands and a portion of the buildings will be given on the day of contract, if desired, and full possession of the whole premises will be given on the first of January next, perhaps sooner.

For terms and further particulars, address,
T. P. GAITHER,
Nov. 3, 1864.—d5t Mocksville, N. C.

☞ Confed rate, Raleigh, insert five times and send bill to Salisbury Watchman Office.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, the 10th November, at 12 o'clock, m., the following Government Stores:

12 Setts Harness,
16 Saddles,
28 Pair Hames,
83 Horse Collars,
39 Bridles.

Sale by order of A. H. COLE, Maj. and Chief of Field Transportation.

S. WOODSON VENABLE,
Captain and A. Q. M.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.—d6t

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City. COM.
nov 4-d3t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

It is a notable fact, that most of the evil suggestions which obstruct the progress of the Confederacy and militate against the success of the cause, emanate from Georgia. Not that this State is less loyal, as a State, than her sisters; but she seems to be the abode of distempered imaginations; and within her borders are a class who persist in thrusting in the way continual elements of discord and disaffection. Mr. Vice President Stephens is understood in private association to openly descant on the advantages of reconstruction. Gov. Brown plucks whole flocks of geese of their quills and sheds great rivers of ink, in vain idealisms about negotiation, and lowers his own dignity by slanderous accusations put forth in grave State papers against the President of the nation; of which a bitter partizan editor or stump orator might well be ashamed—all of which is calculated to depress the citizen, dissatisfy the soldier, retard the cause of independence and prolong the strife.

And, as if this were not sufficient of harm, Mr. Clayton, from whom better things might be expected, has aimed a blow at the national honesty and credit; which would, if successful, prostrate the nation in the dust, deprive it forever of the confidence of its own citizens, and put it to shame before the world. This blow is conveyed in Mr. Clayton's proposition for the "payment of the public debt."—This gentleman gravely suggests that the Confederate government, which only owes eleven hundred millions of dollars—most of which is due to its own people—shall scale this debt down a thousand per cent., and only substitute new securities for one hundred and twenty millions—undertaking to pronounce that this is "justice to the obligor and to the obligee." In other words, that the government shall acknowledge itself bankrupt, and in this attire present itself for introduction to the nations of the earth! We have shown some of the unjust workings of this proposition. Here are some more:

The Government has taken from a mechanic eight axes, for which it gives him a certificate of indebtedness of one hundred dollars; but when it comes to redeem this debt, it will reduce the obligation to the specie value six months after. At the present specie value, this would be a reduction of twenty-five hundred per cent., or about four cents for his eight axes, handles and all.

So it would buy of the farmer a barrel of flour, giving a certificate for $45, to be redeemed by paying one cent and eight mills.

But, says Mr. Clayton, "the fifteen million loan was taken and paid for either in gold or what was then its equivalent, and this class of creditors should be paid in gold, dollar for dollar." Let us see how this will work: The funds of orphans in the beginning of the war, were invested in these securities, and the income then was sufficient for the war's maintenance. But the currency depreciated, prices became high, the interest paid in currency was wholly inadequate to support the ward, and the guardian was obliged to sell the security. The ward only realized for it one hundred and twenty-five dollars per hundred in depreciated currency. It is bought by a broker or other capitalist for this diminished value, and Government is, upon Mr. Clayton's proposition, to redeem it in *his* hands, "*dollar for dollar, in gold!*"

The next proposition of Mr. Clayton is more unjust still. Says he—"There is another class of creditors that justice requires should be placed upon the same footing with the holders of the fifteen million loan. I mean the Banks. They loaned the Government nine millions of their notes, thereby expanding their circulation that amount, and incurring an obligation to be hereafter redeemed in specie." Now, *we* would have no discrimination in favor or against any person, or any class, but an honest payment by the Government of its debt as long as it is possible; for this only, is "even handed justice." But if there were any justice in discrimination, it certainly would not be in favor of the banks, for by reason of the depreciation of these very bank notes, which they "loaned to the Government," they have been enabled to obtain them back again, by paying to the holder one dollar in gold for three or four dollars of these very notes, which has been to the banks so much clear profit. By the proposition of Mr. Clayton, the banks will realize two to three hundred per cent. by the operation of exchanging gold for their depreciated notes; and then in a settlement with the Government, be admitted as a *favored class* to receive "dollar for dollar in gold" for their Confederate securities. Beyond doubt the banks have done much to help the Government in this struggle. They have performed a patriotic duty with liberality which does them credit. They are entitled to as much justice, but no more, than patriotic citizens who have reposed the same confidence in the common Government.

It is not necessary to follow Mr. Clayton into his calculations for paying the interest upon his reduced debt.

If Congress were to indicate any such policy as he suggests for the payment of our indebtedness, it would efface the last trace of confidence from the breasts of the people. It would make the Government bonds, however solemnly guarantied, worthless as rags. Its currency would cease to be received, and the community would be driven to the desperate stress of a universal bartering system; and unhappy would be his case who had nothing of value to exchange. Individual charity and social benevolence would be stifled, and Government an acknowledged bankrupt and repudiator, would be no better than a worn-out harlot in rags and degradation—an object of scorn and pity.

Never, we confidently believe, will such a policy emanate from the cabinet of President Davis. We look from his administration for a pure, honest and steady effort to meet the obligations of honor which the Government has incurred. It might be that by the prolongation of an exhausting war, a point might be reached where, even with independence won, the liabilities incurred might be beyond the national capacity to fulfill. Then the necessity—the deplorable necessity of failing, might fall upon the Government. But that period, with that fatal calamity, is a long distance off. In the name of honesty and fair dealing, let us not anticipate it. We hope that Congress will proceed at once to do away the evil which such a proposition is calculated to generate, by a manifestation of the national honesty and the national capacity, that will bring trust and confidence to life again.

The Printers.

Our neighbor, the *Conservative*, "expresses uneasiness about the retention of a sufficient number of printers to continue the publication of the newspapers of the country, if the recommendation of President Davis be carried out, to abolish all exemption of persons by classes, leaving it discretionary with the military authorities to detail a sufficient number to be employed at home at necessary avocations. The *Conservative* says "military authorities have not always the discretion necessary to determine what the people need or the country needs at home;" but "the Legislatures of the several States are the better judges" of these needs.

We are of the opinion that this "class exemption" is most odious with the people generally, and its abolition will meet with the concurrence of nine-tenths of those outside of the exempted classes. Nor do we believe the public press will suffer from the military authorities," for they have always hitherto awarded a full compliment of operatives to the newspaper establishments of the country. If the change be made, the military authorities invested with the discretion named, will, we suppose, be the Secretary of War and those acting under his immediate instructions; and not his subordinates acting under their own whims, caprices or wills; and the press has therefore no cause of alarm from the change.

The scarcity of printers, which is very great, is not owing to any interference by the "military authorities," but to the patriotic *volunteering* of printers, who, as a class, were exempt. They have gone into the army by thousands, and the high prices which have been offered for their services has been unable to restrain them. There is no way to prevent this, unless Congress shall pass a law refusing their reception into the army.

The *ad captandum* remarks of the *Conservative*, that "Congress will be urged to put almost every printer in the war who can shoulder a musket"—that "certain persons in the Confederacy would suppress every paper, except those who utter their sentiments, &c., —are unworthy of that paper, and which we shall not reply to further.

But the suggestion of the introduction of females as compositors in printing offices, is a prudent one, on account of the present scarcity of male printers, and also in view of the fact that very few printing offices can now get boys to learn the business, which will of course soon render the scarcity greater. The composing department of the printing business is a light, neat business, peculiarly adapted to the nimble fingers of women, and by it they could earn a very comfortable living. What say the girls?

No Richmond Papers.

We were anxiously and confidently expecting the Richmond papers yesterday, so as to be able to present our readers with the President's Message *in extenso* this morning. But as bad luck would have it, when the mail was opened, no Richmond papers were there—an accident on the Railroad between Greensboro' and Danville having prevented the Northern train making a connection with the train coming on to Raleigh. This is vexatious; but we have had enough of misfortunes to make us bear them very patiently, as we do in the present instance.

We would call especial attention to the Advertisement in this paper, offering $250 for the recovery of the Papers contained in a Haversack "Lost or Stolen" at the Depot in this City on Friday night last. The papers can be of no service to any one except the owner, to whom they are of incalculable advantage. The owner offers to pay the reward and ask no questions, if the papers be left at this office. We hope they may be recovered.

Adjutant General Gatlin has issued an order, calling out the second class of Home Guards, to be sent without delay to Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe, to relieve the first class, whose term of service will soon expire.

A bad youth does not necessarily become a bad man. A sturdy oak sometimes grows from an acorn that had been rejected by a hog.

Military Murders.

We give in another column, another of those shocking atrocities with which the Yankee barbarians have made us too familiar during this war—it being the unprovoked and cold-blooded murder of prisoners of war perpetrated in Missouri. It is urged by many of the most discreet and moderate conductors of the Southern press, that a rigid retaliation for all such outrages, is the only means for putting a stop to such scenes, of which the most blood-thirsty savages have not been guilty; and that a failure thus to retaliate when these outrages were first commenced, has been the cause of their repetition. Retaliation, which is instinctively and equitably demanded by self-respect to our Government and protection to her citizens, has not been enforced by our authorities as it would have been but for the fear of entailing still further and grosser outrages and cruelties upon our citizens who fall into the hands of our unprincipled and ruthless enemies. They have opportunities above ours to wreak their vengeance upon the defenceless, and out of humanity for those of our citizens exposed to their merciless cruelties, the *lex talionis* has not been enforced. But the forbearance of our authorities being contemptuously disregarded by a continuation of Yankee brutality, will enforce its full execution upon the enemy. Upon them rests the odium and horror which all civilized nations must award to such conduct.

Dr. Edward Warren, Surgeon General of North Carolina, has given notice that disabled soldiers from the State of North Carolina can be furnished with *Artificial Limbs* in the order of their application, by communicating with Surgeon W. A. Carrington, Richmond, Va.

Privates and non-commissisned officers will be supplied at the expense of the State, while commissioned officers will be charged the *prime cost* of the articles.

This arrangement is temporary in its character, and has been made in consequence of an unexpected delay in the receipt from Europe of the necessary articles for the manufactory, which the State proposes to establish.

The Late Operations in East Tennessee.

The Asheville *News* furnishes the following account of the recent operations in East Tennessee, through which a disaster happened to our arms. As in all other instances, no blame attaches to the North Carolina troops engaged. They behaved with their accustomed gallantry and heroism, as on every other field in which they have been engaged; and had they been sustained by the cavalry (oh, these cavalry!) a victory instead of a disaster would have been ours.

We copy the following from the Ashville *News:*

It will be recollected that when Col. Palmer moved with a portion of his command into East Tennessee, a short time since, Gen. Vaughn was ordered by Gen. Echols to fall back and protect the Salt Works, and thus the object of the expedition failed. Col. Palmer withdrew his forces to Warm Springs, and then moved down the French Broad into Cocke county, below Newport, threatening the enemy's rear and compelling him to fall back from Carter's Depot, to which point he had followed General Vaughn. The two commands then advanced again, and a portion of Colonel Palmer's succeeded in burning the Railroad Bridge at Mossy Creek, forcing the enemy to hurriedly evacuate Bull's Gap, at which point Col. Palmer, moving by Evans' X Roads, formed a junction with Gen. Vaughn. The enemy meanwhile having fallen back to Strawberry Plains and commenced fortifying. Gen. Vaughn moved with his command as far as New Market.

Gen. Gillem, commanding federal forces, made two attempts to advance, and was driven back each time in confusion; but receiving reinforcements, he succeeded in establishing himself at Panther Springs, from which place he moved with his entire force upon General Vaughn on the morning of October 28th. Before daylight that morning Col. Palmer moved his command from Bull's Gap to Russelville. Gen. Vaughn, pressed by superior numbers, fell back from Morristown, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step.

Col. Palmer, selecting a good position for his troops, was forming his line of battle, when Gen. Vaughn ordered him to select a different position in the rear of Russelville. This position he had nearly reached, when the cavalry under Gen. Vaughn stampeded and fled in the utmost confusion. Appeals, remonstrances and threats to stop them, were made in vain. Rapidly forming a line of battle, portions of the 29th and 32d N. C. regiments were thrown forward as skirmishers, and by their cool and well directed fire, checked the enemy's advance, while the battery under Capt. Jeter opened upon their columns drawn up on an opposite hill, and soon caused them to fall back rapidly.

Citizens who came through the enemy's lines report that the Yankees stated as they returned to Morristown that they had encountered Breckenridge's entire corps.

Could Gen. Vaughn's command have been rallied, the fate of the day would have been different; but of his entire force not exceeding two hundred could be induced to form upon the line selected by Col. Palmer. Gen. Vaughn himself displayed the utmost coolness and personal daring upon the field, killing two of the enemy in a hand to hand encounter.

The "Tar Heels" were eager for the fight, and were much chagrined when ordered to fall back. Their return to Bull's Gap was conducted in the most orderly manner, thereby saving Gen. Vaughn's wagon trains, cattle, commissary stores, &c., from capture.

A mountain howitzer, belonging to Jeter's battery, which had been placed at the disposal of General Vaughn, was abandoned by its cavalry support in the stampede, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Although the expedition has materially resulted in disaster, yet its moral effect upon the troops of Western North Carolina has been excellent, as they now have confidence in themselves, their officers and leaders; and could they have met the enemy, would no doubt have fought with the coolness and firmness of veterans.

The News.

We received no Richmond or Petersburg papers yesterday, and are consequently without any information of the operations in those quarters, unless we should receive something by telegraph before going to press.

Our Southern exchanges received yesterday, contain little or no information of operations in that direction. The only items of news we could glean from them, are as follows:

It is said that an officer arrived at Blue Mountain on Sunday morning from Hood's army, who states positively that Decatur had been captured with four thousand prisoners, including three regiments of negroes. As it is known that the main body was marching in that direction the news is plausible.

General Ferguson's brigade of Wheeler's cavalry had a hard fight on Tuesday evening last with the Yankee General Kilpatrick, at Ladiga, thirteen miles from Jacksonville, in which the enemy were driven from the field with a loss of (supposed) twenty-five killed and wounded. They withdrew on the Rome road.

There is still a considerable force on the Coosa, and rumors are rife in Jacksonville of an intended raid on the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad. General Wheeler is in front of this force in sufficient strength to hold any ordinary advance in check.

General Cheatham is reported advancing on Huntsville, and Sherman concentrating at Bridgeport.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The enemy have an unusually large fleet in Hampton Roads; among it several monitors and other peculiar looking specimens of naval architecture—Lardner is in command in James river, and D. D. Porter has been selected for an attack on Wilmington, whither part of the fleet has sailed.

Two gunboats ascended the Nansemond river on Tuesday last and landed a party of about 60 men, who made a dash in Chuckatuck and arrested all the male citizens but three. Learning, however, that Nansemond county is free from conscription, they released their prisoners, with an admonition to keep out of the rebel service. They made severe threats against Smithfield, and it will not be matter of surprise if they burn it at any moment.

WHAT DISCOURAGES THE SOLDIER.—A soldier of Gen. Hood's army, in a letter to the Selma Appeal, speaks of the discouragements he and his comrades met with while passing from Hood's to Forrest's command, through Georgia and Alabama. He says when he left Hood's army he was cheerful and buoyant, not the least spark of despondency was lurking in his bosom, but when he got to Griffin and Macon and Montgomery, and saw so many useless shade officers in those places, and so many men lounging about the streets doing nothing, and heard so much gloomy foreboding uttered by those who are staying at home, he began to feel gloomy and discouraged himself. After describing what he saw and heard, he closes his letter thus:

"It is such influences as these that operate upon the minds of the soldier. He leaves the army hopeful and returns disheartened. Let me say to you, men in the rear, that we who do the fighting are not whipped, and if they will have confidence in us, we will whip the fight. Be cheerful, be hopeful, and with all let each man be determined, whatever his position may be, to do all he can for the cause. We will win. Napoleon's veterans never waded through fields of greater carnage than we have done (in proportion to numbers) and which we are willing to do again. Then, in the name of all you hold sacred, whether in money, love or life, I conjure you to act like men. To the old men I would say, speak in the presence of soldiers hopefully and encouragingly. Let no croaking be heard in our land, whether from males or females."

100 FOR 1.—An officer who took a prominent part in the operations on the North side of last Thursday week, informs us that a careful estimate of casualties on this side makes the Confederate loss about thirty, while that of the enemy, allowing the usual per centage of wounded for those who are known to have been killed, and adding the prisoners taken, must have been very near, if not quite, three thousand. The ratio of 100 for 1 is something better than we are accustomed to, and is due, perhaps, mainly to the fact that the Yankees enjoyed the benefit of the splendid generalship of Beast Butler. We can wish nothing better than that he may continue to command the braves anywhere in front of our lines.

We are not so exactly advised as to the casualties on the South side, on the same occasion, but are assured that the per centage there, too, was immensely in our favor. The entire Yankee loss on both sides of the river, it is now well ascertained, could not have been less than six thousand. But to serve the need of his master at Washington, in reference to the election, Grant was reduced to the ignominious necessity of reporting his losses at not more than two hundred. The ideal of the military character, before this war, was frankness, truth and honor. What will it be hereafter, when Yankee soldiership has had its day?—*Richmond Whig.*

LAWS AND THEIR EXECUTION.—The Richmond *Examiner* says, in one of its recent editorials:

There seems little use in asking for more laws, while the laws we have are left a dead letter, or nullified by perpetual pardons. It is not so much the defect of law as the villainy and corruption of officials, and greed of lawyers, that is thinning our army, sapping our strength, tying our hands, and delivering us up to the enemy.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING WILMINGTON.—The double-turreted monitor Monadnock arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 30th of October. One of the crew, who gave an account of the trip in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, adds:

"There is quite a large fleet collected here, (Fortress Monroe,) the number, &c., would be contraband news. Rumor says we will sail this week for Wilmington, to lead the attack on that nest of secession."

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued a "proclamation" revoking the commission of C. G. Baylor as agent in Europe for the Georgia Cotton Spinners' Association. Baylor is now making Yankee speeches in New York.

Northern News.

THE GREAT BORDER SCARE IN THE NORTH.

There is great excitement all along the Northern border. Secretary Seward has sent the following despatch to the Mayor of Buffalo:

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1864.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you.

W. H. SEWARD.

Secretary Seward sent despatches to the Mayors of all the principal cities of the North, to the effect that the State Department had been apprised of rebel designs to carry out grand plundering and burning raids in the principal cities of the Northern States on election day. In this way the whole North had partaken of a scare. Of the threatened uprising in New York the *Herald* says:

Mayor Gunther replied to the despatch of Secretary Seward that he has no apprehension of anything of the kind being attempted in this city; but that, however, he will take all necessary precautionary measures. He has also issued a proclamation to the citizens, counselling quietness and avoidance of all acrimonious discussions in the vicinity of the voting places, and suggesting to each elector that on deposit of his ballot he shall immediately retire from the polls.

Of the excitement in other parts of the North the *Herald* says:

Much excitement prevails in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, regarding the expected rebel raids from Canada. Business there was suspended yesterday, and the citizens were preparing for defence.

A large number of armed men, supposed to be rebels, are on the islands in the St. Lawrence river above and below Ogdenburg, and some suspicious persons were arrested in the town yesterday. A steam tug was sent out on a reconnoissance. A suspicious steamer, having on board about forty men, passed along the river close to the American shore in the afternoon.

The people of Detroit have also been thrown into serious alarm by the announcement that a body of armed rebels had left Toronto to destroy the city.

Cleveland, Ohio, also has partaken of the general scarce.

From the Northeast we learn that a party of rebels, probably from New Brunswick, made an attack at midnight on Monday last, upon the water battery at Castine, Maine. They were promptly repulsed, however, and pursued for some distance when they took a boat and escaped. It is supposed that the object of the expedition was to capture the revenue cutter lying in the harbor of Castine.

PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE RAM ALBEMARLE.

Admiral Porter has communicated to the Secretary of the Navy the following particulars from Lieutenant Cushing in regard to the sinking of the ram Albemarle:

ALBEMARLE SOUND, October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honour to report that the rebel iron-clad Albemarle is at the bottom of Roanoke river.

On the night of the 27th, having prepared my steam launch, I proceeded up towards Plymouth, with thirteen officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron.

The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram was about eight miles, the stream averaging in width some two hundred yards, and lined with the enemy's pickets.

Our boat succeeded in passing the pickets and even the Southfield, within twenty yards, without discovery, and we were not hailed until by the lookouts on the ram.

The cutter was then cast off and ordered below, while we made for our enemy under a full head of steam.

The rebels sprang their rattle, rang the bell and commenced firing, at the same time repeating their hail and seeming much confused.

The sight of a fire ashore showed me the iron clad made fast to the wharf with logs around her about thirty feet from her side. Passing her closely, we made a complete circle, so as to strike her fairly, and went into her bows on.

By this time the *enemy's fire was very severe* but a dose of canister at short range seemed to moderate their zeal and disturb their aim.

Paymaster Swan, of the Otsego, was wounded near me, but how many more I know not.

Three bullets struck my clothing, and the air seemed full of them.

The torpedo boom was then lowered, and by a vigorous pull, I succeeded in diving the torpedo under the overhang and exploding it at the same time that the Albemarle's gun was fired.

A shot seemed to go crashing through my boat and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torpedo, filling the launch and completely disabling her.

The enemy then continued his fire at fifteen feet range, and demanded our surrender, which I twice refused, ordering the men to save themselves and removing my overcoat and shoes.

Springing into the river, I swam, with others, into the middle of the stream, the rebels failing to hit us.

The most of our party were captured, some were drowned, and only one escaped besides myself, and he in another direction.

Completely exhausted, I managed to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out of the water until just at daylight, when I managed to creep into the swamp close to the fort.

While hiding close to the path the Albemarle's officers passed, and I judged, from their conversation, that the ship was destroyed.

Some hours' travelling in the swamp served to bring me out well below the town, when I sent a negro in to gain information, and found that the ram was truly sunk.

Proceeding through another swamp, I came to a creek, and captured a skiff belonging to a picket of the enemy, and with this, by 11 o'clock the next morning, I made my way out to the Valley City.

W. B. CUSHING,
Lieutenant U. S. N.

New Advertisements.

Lost or Stolen—$250 Reward.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE Railroad Depot, a small black oil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.

I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is hoped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.

nov 10–d6t

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern Election.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 9—Yankee Yidettes report that Warren's 5th corps, voted overwhelmingly in favor of McClellan on Tuesday, and that the army of the Potomac throughout have voted the same way, they also say that New York city gave forty thousand majority for McClellan, and that Kentucky had gone for him by an immense vote. Lincoln officers in the army are very uneasy.

All quiet here.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9—In the Senate several resolutions were submitted and referred to appropriate committees.

The delaying of the payment of troops was incidentally discussed, and a purpose evinced to adopt at an early dey, measures to secure prompt payment in future.

In the House a multitude of propositions were introduced. Mr. Foot submitted a resolution that the reccommendation of the President in his message for detailing Editors and necessary employees of newspapers, is one which the House can by no means approve. He declared that without the freedom of the Press there could be no freedom of the people. The press was recognised in all countries as the bulwork of public liberty, and the destruction of its independence would reduce us to the most degrading servility the world ever saw. The army would not be strengthened but a piece of tyranny be inaugurated. He was no friend nor favorite with the Press, and sought not to win its favor, he was governed soley by public consideration, in the resolutions submitted.

Mr. Barksdale defended the President and denied, that he desired to tramel the Press here under the very shadow of his office. The press was as free as the air, he moved the reference of the resolution to the military committee.

Mr. Foot resumed the expression of his views to a considerable length, and with great emphasis.

Mr. Barksdale's was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into secret session.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—New York and Philadelphia papers of the 7th have been received. A correspondent of the Herald from Gaylesville to the 27th says: Sherman's headquarters to-day are at Gaylesville. The army has been here five days subsisting off the country around. A telegram from Nashville of the 6th says, one-third of the rebel force attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of Blue Water, but was repulsed with considerable loss. Another Nashville telegram of the same date says, yesterday at daylight, the gunboat Andrine, captured a few days ago by the rebels came through the shute at Reynoldsburg Island and landed rebel troops, who then fired her and left at 8 o'clock. Two gunboats steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburg island, from Johnsonville and engaged the rebel battery of 24 pounder parrots.—The gunboats were driven back badly damaged. At 2 o'clock the enemy's batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville opened on the disabled gunboats, they responded until their ammunition was exhausted, and then blown up, the crews are at Johnsonville this morning.

The rebels are crossing four miles above Johnsonville. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight.

Schofield takes command of the Post.

Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hood's army are still south of the river, subsisting on the country.

The river is rising, five feet deep on shoals. The steamers Lucy and Anna, each laden with cotton and tobacco was captured off Wilmington last week.

Butler has issued an order stating, that by the direction of the President he has been assigned to the command of troops detailed for duty in the State of New York, to preserve the peace of the United States, and protect the public property and prevent and punish incursions in our borders, and to insure calm and quiet.

The Herald intimates that Sherman will return to Atlanta, and inaugurate an offensive campaign from that point, leaving the fourth corps to operate against Hood.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The Yankee pickets at the front to-day, assert that a telegram was received at Headquarters, announcing the capture of the Florida off the coast of San Salvador.

Railroad Accident.

GREENSBORO', Nov. 8.—The evening train bound for Danville from this place, ran off the track at 4 o'clock this P. M., three miles from town. Gen. Bankhead of Mississippi, and Mrs. Palmer of Richmond were injured—the latter severely, rendering amputation of one leg necessary. Several others were slightly injured. Three cars with their freight were totally wrecked.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Dr. Allison, on the 30th of October last, by J. J. Allison, Esq., Mr. ELKINS PETTIGREW to Miss AMANDA J. MURRAY, all of Orange county.

DIED,

In Kinston, on the 5th inst., Mr. JOHN H. LANE. He was a member of Captain Adams' battery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand made entirely useless; and I have a family and four little children depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.

nov 10–4t* ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day,—payable in the Four Per Cent. bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of ONE THIRD—said Dividend payable to the Stockholders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies

The Dividends of Tarboro', Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
nov 10-eodtd Cashier.
Charlotte Bulletin and Conservative copy.